"Oh! you're a lyre, I believe."

Ramarked the brave Brahnian, Cong Ling
"You're played, it is true, and I grieve."
"A lyre!" Why, it seemed to Gor Ding,
He was charged with attempts to deceive.

"I'll settle this insult with you."
Cried Gor Ding, "outside of this hall!"
In a voice which the doh kee pah knew,
Meant Bla Den Bug, powder and ball.
And tee and revolvers for two!

Oh! did they not welter in gore!
Not a welter, but quite the reverse;
They shook hands, and smiled as before,
And said, "Brother, good men are sean
And we cannot be spared from the floor.

Then Thur Man and Ham Lin said, "We And Tim How have settled it slick; No enemies Ling and Ding be, But they spake in the congue of Pick Wick, In the councils of Sam, the Yang Kee."

He Didn't Like Dem Tricks.

A well-known and respected German citizen of Trey is an inveterate talker. If he gets hold of a man there is no escaping him till his long story is told out, and usually it is not very inting either. He called at Justice Donahue's the other day, and began by inquiring if was a free country. The Judge told him be supposed it was. Well, said he, Mr. stis, I want to know if dere ish law to brofrom von miserable schamp. Of course, "big Judge." Vell, den, dere's dat Mart the "big Judge." Vell, den, dere's dat Martell, I vants a warrant for him. What's Mart doing? He imboshe on me. He hab all de langhin' at me. Ven dey see me dey all ont, "Suakey, are you goin' to ze zenten." You see it vas dis vay, Mr. Shoostis. De odder mornin' I was goin' to mein house mit a
pushel of pertatus on mein pack in pag, vich I
ind pought from a guntryman, and I met dat
Mart Russell, and he pegins talkin' to me very
glever pout ze zentenyals. I knows notinks
pout ze zentenyals, so he explain zem to me, and
he keep me von hour and dree-quarters mit dem be keep me von hour and dree-quarters mit dem pertatus on my pack, and de poys dey all laugh at me. I don't like dem dricks!

The Deacon Answered.

"Up in New Hampshire, where I lived when a boy," says Gov. Noyes, "there was an old deacon who was a great deal more pions than bounest. He was an old bypocrite, and when he had done any mean thing, he eased his conscience by going out into a field alongside of which was a stone wall, and kaseling beside it, praying the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive in His sight. Well, we boys found it out, and one day when we saw the Deacon making for the wall, we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down, to his usual custom, and went through his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall topple over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from nuder the stones, the old man cried in tones of mingled disgust and alarm, "Good gracious! Can't you tell when a man is joking *""

philosopher stepped on board a ferry boat to cross a stream. On the passage he inquired of the ferryman if he understood arithmetic. He looked astonished. "Arithmetic? No, sir."

"I am very sorry, for one quarter of your life A few minutes after he asked, "Do you under-

A few minutes after he asked, "Do you under-eland mathematics?"

The ferryman smiled, and replied no.

"Well, then," said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is gone."

Just then the boat ran on a snag, and was sinking, when the ferryman jamped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher, with

ch carnestness of manner, Sir, can you swim !" ell, then," said the ferryman, your whole lost, for the boat is going to the bottom!"

SIGN LANGUAGE WASTED .- While the Nez Perce Indians were visiting the stores in Bismarck, one of them walked into the flour and feed store of John Whalen. The Indian was a six footer, and one of the best soldiers of Joseph's band. Whalen, who has been in the Indian country a good deal, passed the compliments of the season with his distinguished visitor, and conversed with his distinguished visit-twenty minutes, when the Nez Perce asked in English, pronunciation and accent needs asked in , pronunciation and accent perfect: "How sell flour in this country!" Whalen was sisbed that he could hardly gasp out: 'the sack!" as his interlocutor turned and b-by the sack!" as his interlocutor turned and the store.—Helena (Montana) Independent.

MUTUAL FEELING .- "Will you pay me my bill, sirf" said a tailor in Chartres street to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet. "Do you owe anybody anything, sirf" asked the wag. "No, sir," said the tailor. "Then you can afford to wait!" and he walked off. A day or two afterwards, the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet; so turning on his creditor, said he, "are you in debt to any body?"
"Yes, sir." says the tailor. "Well, why don't you pay?" "Because I can't get the mouey."
"That's just my case, sir; I'm glad to see you can appreciate my condition; give us your hand."

A PATRON of a certain newspaper once said to the publisher:—"Mr. Printer, how is it that you have never called on me for pay for your paper?"
"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed," replied the patron; "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay?" "Well," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that he is not a gentleman, and we ask him." "Oh—ah—yes—I see. Mr. Editor, please give me a receipt," and hands him the amount due. "Make my name all right on your books."

A WOMAN pretty well advanced in years called A WOMAN pretty well advanced in years called into a Michigan avenue grocery yesterday, and saked to look at some dried fruit. Specimens were shown her and prices named, and after some hesitation she said: "My daughter and me are making up a box for our relashuns in Iowa, who got eat out by the grasshoppers, and if you've got some fruit which is a leetle musty and a leetle cheaper, it would do just as well!"—Detroit Pree Press.

SHORT OF A BIBLE.—Here is a laughable in-stance of "A Man Short of a Bible:"
"A reverend gentleman, while visiting a par-ishloper, had occasion in the course of conversa-tion to refer to the Bible, and on asking for the article, the master of the house ran to bring it, and came back with only two leaves in his hand. I declare, says he, 'this is all we've got in the house—I'd no idea we were so near out!"

"MARIAR," remarked one of the horny-handed "MARIAR," remarked one of the horny-handed sons of toil to his wife, "pears to me it takes a sight o' calico to make you a dress these hard times. Can't yer economize with one of them pull-backs the city gals wear! It was then that Mariar fired the bread-board at him, and remarked that she wasn't "going to stop the circulation of blood in her legs for no bald-headed old penoy-pincher."

"Drar sir," lisped a great lady in a watered silk at the world's fair, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the Unit-ed States?" "Yes, ma'am," answered a full fed Jonathan, who was showing off the beauties of a gream-freezer, "and I'm one of them."

Baggs got up too early one morning, and began to scold the servant girl. His little six-year-old, who had been listening attentively during the conversation, broke in with, "Pather, stop scolding; you needn't think that Jane's your wife."

"I MEANT to have told you of that hole," said a man to his friend, who had stumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter now," said the other, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, "I guess I've found it."

An Indiana girl at Vassar College writes to her parents; "This is the most stylish hairpin of a boarding school I ever tumbled to. I can set four times a day if I want to, and get a fair hack at the hash every time."

THERE is nothing that will tend to make a man forget to ask a blessing at the breakfast ta-lie quicker than to sit on a plate of soft boiled ergs that the cook left on the chair while she

thile an Iowa woman was struggling in the and likely to drown, her husband yelled new bonnet—swim for life!" and she kick-out and eafely reached the shore.

The first thing in a boot is the last.—Graphic. And sometimes the last in the thing is the set.—Atchies Patriot, (Des.)

Aseful and Curious.

FOOD FOR THE MICK.

HOW TO MAKE A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA How to make a Dructors CtP of IEA.—
Scald out the tea-pot, turning out all the water, and put in as many heaping teaspoonfuls as you desire to make cupfuls. Place the tea-pot upon the stove, and count 60 seconds. Then pour in a teacupful of boiling water to every two tea-spoonfuls of tea, and if it is Oolong or Hyson tea, do not let it boil at all, but place it upon the back part of the stove, or upon the elevated boiler for five minutes to become well infused in the water, and then weaken it to the taste. If the natient likes milk or cream in it, a large the water, and then weaken it to the taste. If the patient likes milk or cream in it, a large proportion of that will make the draught more nutritious than if weakened with water. But if the tea is English breakfast or black tea, (either of which is far more wholesome than the other kind), it should be steeped from eight to ten minutes, according to its strength, and then pre-pared by turning into the cnp the cream and then the tea. By slightly roasting the leaves of tea in the p-t before the water is added to them, a very pleasant flavor is produced. ent flavor is produced.

How To PREPARE EGG TOAST.—And, while the tea is being drawn, a thinly cut slice of toast can be well browned but not burned—and an egg or two can be dropped in boiling water in which one teaspoonfol of vinegar has been pour-ed, and a little salt added to it. Pour one tablespoonfal of boiling water over a bit of butter as large as a wahout, turn it over the toast, and if it is very dry dip the whole of it into the melted butter and water, soaking the crusts completely. Skim out the eggs as soon as the whites are firmly set, and put them upon the toast. Edge the plate with a few sprigs of fresh green parsley, or some sweet geranium leaves, and serve upon a salver overest with a white napkin, and an invalid will usually eat of it with

BEEF TEA.-This is an article rarely met with in perfection, for the cardled mess that is frently prepared as such is not palatable to ny invalids, as both the eye and tongue remany invalids, as both the eye and tongue reject it. We must cater to the perceptive faculties of those who are ill in every possible way. Thus it is essential that every article of food should be prepared in the daintiest manner, and be served upon the prettiest china and glass which the menage affords. To prepare the tea, take a pound of beef from the nicest cut of the rump, and cut it up into little pieces like dice, pour over them a pint of cold water, and sprinkle a little salt upon the meat; let it soak one hour. Then take a spoon and press out the juickle a little salt upon the meat; let it sonk one hour. Then take a spoom and press out the joices as much as possible. Put the meat and liquid into a granite-ware sauce-pan and heat it very slowly, not letting it boil up violently at all, and scarcely simmering for the whole two and a half hours that it needs to cook, in order to extract the juices thoroughly. Strain it through a cotton cloth, pressing the meat so as to squeeze out all its goodness. If it is desired to be of extra strength, to each half cupful of this tea add a quarter of a teaspoonful of "Liebig's Extract of Beef." This does not detract from its flavor. The least atom of red pepper also makes it more palatable to many. When beef tea in a liquid form is disagreeable to a patient, take the shin of a beef and boil it slowly in two or three quarts of water until hardly a pint reor three quarts of water until hardly a pint re mains. Add to it, after it is slightly seasoned with sait, a wine glass of sherry or madeira, and it will be a jelly when cold, and can be eaten with greater case. For children this is also the best way to give nourishment, and instead of salt a little sugar can be added, as children pos-sess a fondness for sweet food.

We are indebted to a carpenter and a con-tractor for the following valuable table. To those who desire to make their own estimates

books:

One thousand feet of flooring or ceiling will lay 800 feet of solid superficial measure. One thousand feet of siding, 756 feet. One thousand feet of rustic siding, ten inches wide, 900 feet. All limber is measured before planing, and is so calculated in all bills.

Five callons of oil are sufficient for 500 nounds.

in what is called one-half bunches should over-run, or, in other words, should contain 504 shin-gles; one-quarter bunches fall short to the bale, or 16 to the 1,000.

How to Cure a Cold. If a cold settles on the outer coverings of the If a cold settles on the outer coverings of the lungs, it becomes pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, and in many cases carries off the strongest man to the grave within a week. If cold falls on the inner coverings of the lungs, it is plurisy, with its knife-like pains and its slow, very slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints it is rheumatism, with the agonies of pain, and rheumatism of the heart, which snaps assunder the chords of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical which snaps asunder the chords of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then, in the wintry weather, to know not so much how to cure cold as to avoid it. Cold always comes from one canse—some part of the body being colder than natural for a time. If a person will keep his feet warm always, and never allow himself or herself to be chilled, he or she will never take cold in a life-time; and this can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing and avoidance of drafts and exposure. While multitudes of colds come from cold feet, perhaps the majority arise from cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise or work, or from confinement to a warm apartment.

Sleep for Children.

There is no danger that children can sleep too much. The old proverb, "who sleeps, eats," is sillustrated in those children who sleep most. Wakeful children are almost always peevish, irritable and lean. If they can be induced to sleep abundantly, they are quite likely to become goodnatured and plump. Their sleep should be as much during the hours of darkness as possible, and therefore it is better that they go to bed before sauset to have their sleep out, than to lie long after sunrise in the morning. It is well to let any healthful growing child or young person sleep till he wakens himself, and then give him such variety and amount of out-door exercise as shall make him glad when bed-time comes again.

RESTORING CARPETS.—A tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallou of warm water will often restore the color of carpets, even if dissolved by acid or aikali. If a ceiling has been white washed with the carpet down, and a few drops should fall, this will remove it. Or, after the carpet is well beaten and brushed, scour with ox gall, which will not only extract grease but freshen the colors. One pint of gall in three gallons of warm water will do a large carpet. Table and floor oil-cloths may be thus washed. The suds left from a wash, when ammonia is us-ed, even if almost cold, cleanses these new floor-cloths wall

To REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Into a quart of wa ter put an ounce of flower of sulphur and shake frequently for several hours; then pour off the clear liquid, and with this saturate the head every morning. In a few weeks every trace of dandruff will disappear, and the hair become soft

Mortan does not reach its usual firmness when dried in the heat of Summer, and one of the best authorities commends the custom of the masons of Northern Italy, who, in constructions of importance, water the masonry during the summer months to prevent its drying too rapidle.

To DESTROY WARTS .- Dissolve so mt mon washing soda as the water will take up; wet the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. Keep the water in a bottle, and repeat the washing often, and it will take away the largest warts.

DUTCH PANCAKES.—One egg, one large spoonful sugar, one cup milk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, a little sait, and flour enough to make thick. Bake one-half hour; slice and

Conk is coming into use in Germany as a filling for Winter bed-coverlets, in place of feathers. It is said to be not only lighter and cheaper, but desidedly warmer.

DR BEVERINGE, an English naval surgeon, says that ferrign substances, such as pieces of meat, etc., can be removed from the threat by blowing in the car.

Our Scrap Book.

CHARLES THE TWELFTH,

BY GILBERT D. WHITNOER. [Killed at the slege of Frederickshall, five years after the battle of Pultows, and marched off dead from the field, for fear of causing a panic among his soldiers.]

blate-sting bombs, blazing timbers huried up through the air, air.

G ave the signal to dash through the breach:
And a theorand men plunge through the jaws of hell.

Straight through the cannon's belch:
Up from the ramparts comes Victory's yell.

From trom the Swedes of Charles the Twelfth.

But who stalks here, 'neath the glimmering moon! A chief at each arm, and his brow dashed with red. Moving alow o'er the anow! It's the King! he's de ad! Shot dead at his victory's ery.

Now that the bullet has spent the here's blast.— Now that the builet has spent the net His spirit fled, we know, When he lost the battle of Poltowa, A hundred years ago.

He copied the deeds of the great Alexander:
Knew the blocks of all thrones must be laid down in blood.
The only cement ever known since the float.
That defies the assaults of time:
But the rocks of the Ukraine burst with cold.
The pines crash down with show,
Where he lost the blattle of Pultowa.
A hundred years ago.

Thrones sink; but the hero remains !-over all, Casar's standard's unfuried in the thoughts of the world; By all men to day are his javelins hurled, As in all ages, by the rivers of Gaul; But the form of clay, it passes away; His spirit's with man below.

Where he lost the buttle of Paltowa, A hundred years ago.

Sweeping the Saxon with builets, from Riga; Through the forests of Poland his causen raur; His jack boots strike on her palace floor. And the reign of Augustus is done; And the ring of his iron gauntlet. Shook the northern thrones with woe, Ere he lost the battle of Pultowa,

Ever fixed in his eye was the red glare of battle; Marching cased up in leather from ankle to chia, Despising all arts, but the acts that would win At the wheeling of squadrons in fight; Stark and dead now he lies, by this northern fart; The meson is sinking low;—
And the raven sails through the frozen air;—
The boreal heavens glow;—
And he's done with the battle of Pultawa, A hundred years ago.

DID YOU HELP HIM?

Y cars ago, your brother over the way fell into the spares of the tempter, became dissipated, or perhaps for some criminal offence was incarce-rated in a felon's cell, and for a long time it rated in a felou's cell, and for a long time it seemed as if he had fallen to rise no more. You, perhaps, among the rest, deemed him irrecoverably gone. Once you were his friend, perhaps the warmest he had on earth. You would have done anything for him. But in his deep fall you gave him up, and believed he would never rise again. But his better angel returned, and an outed his eyes, and melted his heart, and in profound bitteruess of soul he wept over his errors, and resolved, God helping him, that he would try and recover his lost fame and purity. Who can tell the agonies of his first remorse, or the trepidation of his first struggles to regain what he had lost, and throw off the chains of vice that had enthralled him? He looked to see if there were any to encourage his efforts and vice that had enthralled him? He looked to see if there were any to encourage his efforts and take a brother's interest in his feeble beginnings in retracing his steps. He thought of you. He said within himself, "surely I may count upon his sympathy and succor." Did you meet his hopes? Did you help him? Or did you say, I have no confidence in his resolutions, no faith in his promises?

his promises f

He struggled on. Often his soul sunk within him, as he met one and another of his old friends, and saw in their averted eyes or distant greet-ing, how hard it is to regain lost confidence. But he struggled on, bracing himself to meet and conquer the obstacles to his return. And again he thought of you, and said to himself, "he will

lay 800 feet of solid superficial measure. One thousand feet of siding, 756 feet. One thousand feet of rustic siding, ten inches wide, 900 feet. All lumber is measured for planing, and is so calculated in all bills.

Five gallons of oil are sufficient for 500 pounds of lead—boiled oil or raw; also turpentine weight 7 pounds to the gallon. Eight pounds properly mixed paint will cover three squares one good coat.

It takes from five to six pounds of shingle nails to the thousand shingles. Twenty-five pounds flooring-brads will lay 1,000 feet of flooring. Sixteen pounds of flooring-brads, three-penny, will lay 1,000 feet of flooring, will lay 1,000 feet of flooring forty-penny, 13 to the pound; forty-penny, 13 to the pound; the pound; forty-penny, 13 to the pound; the pound; forty-penny, 13 to the pound; the pound; twelve-penny or shingle, 304 to the pound; the same as fir; seasoned, 3 pounds. Five hundred feet of either green cedar of it weigh a bout 400 pounds to the thousand; dry, 250 to 300. Shingles baled in what is called one half bunches should over run, or, in other words, should contain 504 shingles. shall stand in the judgment, and the once lost wanderer shall rise up redeemed, and augels shall sing, "The lost is found, the dead is alive again?" Will it not then be a torturing thought that you never helped him in his life and death struggle?

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon, which contained this beautiful illustration: "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy bor-ders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to ders. The trees sheet their biossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the streams hurry on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be ahipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal!"

Singular Disposition of a Patriot's Remains. It may not be generally known that the remains of Anthony Wayne were first interred near the block-house, which stands on the high bluff which commands the entrance to the Harbor of Erie, and they lay there until 1809, when his son went on from Chester Co., Pa., to Erie, in a sulky, (two-wheeled carriage,) and removed them to their present resting place. On arriving at Erie, he employed "Old Dr. Wallace," so called to distinguish him from the present Dr. Wallace, to take up his father's remains, pack the bones in as small a space as possible, and lash them on to the hind part of his sulky. Dr. Wallace took up the remains, and found them in a perfect state of preservation, except one foot. a perfect state of preservation, except one foot. He had been buried in full uniform, and the boot of the decayed foot was also decayed, while the other boot remained sound; and a man by the name of Duncan has a mate to it, and wore them out. Duncan's foot, like the General's, was very large. Dr. Wailace cut and boiled the flesh off the bones, packed them in a box, lashed them on to the carriage, and they were brought and deposited beside the rest of his family, in the above named church-vard. ove named church-yard.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia, was occupied on Tuesday last in hearing arguments in the case of the First Troop of 'Philadelphia City Cavalry against Samuel Morris and Ellison P. Morris. The suit was brought to decide the ownership of a letter written by General George Washington, which bears no personal address. The following is a copy of the document:

no personal address. The following is a copy of the document:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse under command of Capt'n Morris having perform'd their Tour of duty are discharged for the present. I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Capt'n and to the Gentlemen who compose the troop for the essential Service which they have rendered to their Country and to me personally, during the conrise of this sewere Campaign. The composed of Gentlemen of Fortune they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown Spirit and Bravery which will ever do Honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"Given at Head Quarters at Morris Town This 23rd Jan'y, 1777.

"Go. Washington."

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasant compliment to his wife, when on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied: I intend to apprentice them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful members of society."

Tun fool of the racer neither finds out his speed not calls out his powers, if pessend out with the common herd that are decined for the

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the unind, one or more and sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the pysies starks every vital force, and brenks up the most robust of constitutional ignored because but little understood by most physicians, importantly assailed by quarks and charintan, those suffering from it have fittle hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave, it is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terribut disease by remedies within the recairment of this terribut disease by Premedies within the recairment of this terribut disease by Premedies within the recairment of the service of the exciding blood, while it leads the ulcertod in the service of the evital forces are too for exhausted, must, in the great majority of cases, effect a cure.

Sosscort Block, So. Frankingham**, Oct. 1, 1874.

ELECTRICITY

As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equalled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark in find the body, restoration by means of electricity is post and hashes is at resort of all physicians and surgeons, and hashes ened thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave, when no other human agency could have suc-ceeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.

The healing properties of our own fragrant balasm and pine and the gums of the East are too well known to require description. Their grateful, healing, soothing, and strengthening properties are known to thousands. When combined in accordance with late and important discoveries in pharmacy, their healing and strengthening properties are increased tenfold. In this respect our Plaster is the best in use without the aid of electricity.

Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each, of which performs its function and unitedly produces more cures than any liniment, lotton, wash or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. Prince, ECENTS.

Boots & Shoes

S prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order, in the best style. His longexperience in the business, to-gether with the fact that he is an excellent judge of leath-er and other shoemaker's stock, enable him to do first class work, and use none but the best material. 18july72

TROY, KANSAS.

BOOTS

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public, that I am now better than ever prepared to manufacture to order every style and description of Boots and Shors-coarse fine, pegged or sewed—in the nextest and most substantia

Poultry and Game. ANY AMOUNT OF POULTRY WANTED, either alive or dressed. For particulars as to price and how to dress Poultry, inquire at J. F. Wilson's store, in Troy, or of the subscriber, at Troy Junction.

I also pay Cash for BUTTER, and all kinds of GAME, delivered at my place of business. Troy Junction, Kansas.

N. S. WOOD. SEVERANCE, KANSAS,

I S now prepared to give medical solvice to all who may desire his services. Will also treat Horses for all Rig-Head, Fistula, Sweeny, Ringbone, Spavin, Splints,

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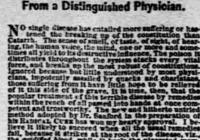
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House, Sign, Wagon & Carriage PAINTER!

Work Done as Cheap as the Cheapest ! SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Work from the Country Solicited. Shop on North Side Square, in old Drug Store Room,

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TROY, KANSAS. Wagons, Buggies, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Made or Repaired.



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remeMAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remewho, in private, not only freely recommend is but use
R in their families in preference to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

"You are aware," said a distinguished city physician,
"that my obligations to the Mass. Medical Society are
such that I cannot publiely recommend or prescribe the
Radical Cure; but since I received so, much relief from
the use of R myself, after a thorough trial of the usual
remedies, I have privately advised its mes, and presume
I have test to your store no less than one hundred of
my patients by your store no less than one hundred of

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GENTLEMEN!—We have sold SANFOED'S RADICAL CURS for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first consists of the same satisfaction. universal satisfaction. We have to man assume that yellow the same of in the habit of recommending patent behalt yet. We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug usiness for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish. Very truly yours. S. D. BALDWIN & CO. Wholessle and Retail Dealers in Druge, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 3, 1578.

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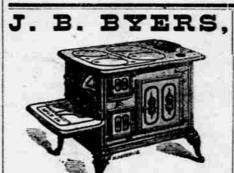
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